

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Polite Literature, Politics, and the Current News of the Day.

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UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 19, 1886.

NUMBER 7.

ANNUAL REPORT

County Commissioners

UNION COUNTY, 1884 AND 1885.

A full and true transcript from the Book of the office of the County Commissioners, of all claims against the county, examined and approved by the Board during the fiscal year of 1884 and 1885, as follows:

Aug 11	108...	J. L. Swink, Jr., repairing Thomson bridge.....	15 25
	109...	Walker, Evans & Cogswell, supplies for County Commissioners office.....	9 60
	110...	J. C. Hunter & Co., supplies for pauper.....	17 45
	111...	Louisa Palmer, board orphan child.....	10 00
Sept 8	112...	A. Jackson, removing raft Beatty's bridge.....	3 00
	114...	Jas. T. Douglass, cash paid for dispatch.....	1 60
	115...	Vardey Gist, repairs on Gist bridge.....	1 25
	116...	C. Gage, cash for office supplies.....	1 50
	117...	F. E. Davis, building bridge public highway.....	5 00
	118...	David B. Bobo, trial justice constable.....	12 55
	119...	Preston B. Bobo, trial justice constable.....	2 70
	120...	Warren Barnett, repairing Cedar Bluff bridge.....	22 50
	121...	R. F. Briggs, trial justice constable.....	3 20
	122...	R. C. Greer, repairing bridge.....	6 00
	123...	T. L. Hames, cash advanced for work.....	10 50
	124...	J. G. Long, dieting prisoners.....	83 30
	125...	Wm. Jefferies, repairs on Dawkins' bridge.....	85 00
	127...	L. B. Tucker, repairs on Gist bridge.....	16 00
	128...	P. C. Whisenant, trial justice constable.....	22 00
	129...	E. C. Vinson, trial justice constable.....	8 00
	130...	E. C. Vinson, trial justice constable.....	3 00
	131...	H. A. May, building poor house garden fence.....	34 00
	132...	P. J. Davis, burying pauper.....	9 00
	133...	E. C. Vinson, trial justice constable.....	28 20
	134...	Lot Hill, right of way, new road.....	50 00
	135...	Allen & Miller, hauling ballot boxes.....	13 50
	136...	Wm. Smith, jury commissioner.....	17 00
	137...	Jacob Rice, lumber for poor house.....	7 55
	138...	P. C. Whisenant, trial justice constable.....	22 30
Oct. 13	139...	John P. Thomas, post mortem examination.....	5 00
	140...	P. B. Bobo, trial justice constable.....	1 95
	141...	P. B. Bobo, trial justice constable as coroner.....	2 25
	142...	James Turner, trial justice constable.....	3 05
	143...	Jas. H. Rodger, supplies for jail.....	20 75
	144...	Walker, Evans & Cogswell, blanks, books, etc. for clerk.....	12 00
	145...	Walker, Evans & Cogswell, seal for school commissioner.....	5 00
	146...	Wm. A. Nicholson, lumber for poor house.....	3 15
	147...	D. S. Lee, repairing Beatty bridge.....	26 00
	148...	George Douglass, post mortem examination at inquest.....	10 00
	149...	J. B. Foster, trial justice constable.....	25 15
	150...	J. H. Wilkins, trial justice constable.....	5 25
	151...	J. G. Long, dieting prisoners.....	124 60
	152...	J. P. Thomas, two post mortem examinations.....	15 00
	153...	J. C. Hunter, for bridge lumber.....	3 42
	154...	J. S. Crocker, trial justice constable.....	53 00
	155...	N. B. Morgan, on salary.....	150 00
	156...	J. S. Gregory, special coroner's constable.....	7 50
	157...	Jas. T. Douglass, drawing juries.....	15 00
	158...	Henry A. May, coroner's special constable.....	2 00
	159...	P. C. Whisenant, trial justice constable.....	20 00
	160...	E. C. Vinson, trial justice constable.....	40 85
	161...	C. L. Allen, coroner's inquest (Pres. Vaughan).....	16 75
	162...	C. L. Allen, coroner's inquest (Adolph Abrams).....	20 35
	163...	C. L. Allen, coroner's inquest (Silas Lomax).....	19 00
	164...	C. L. Allen, coroner's inquest (Chas. McKiesick).....	37 00
	165...	C. L. Allen, coroner's inquest (Johnson Holson).....	20 10
	166...	P. J. Davis, burying pauper.....	9 00
	167...	Peter Farr, whitewashing jail.....	12 00
	168...	Wm. Smith, drawing jury.....	14 00
	169...	W. W. Scott & Bro., posting roads.....	126 87

Nov 10	170...	M. W. Culp, post mortem examination and medical attendance to prisoners.....	38 70
	171...	Henderson M. J. a kin, board of pauper.....	18 22
	172...	M. W. Culp, medical attention to pauper.....	5 60
	173...	Wm. Jeffers, supplies furnished beneficiary.....	55 01
	174...	Wm. Jeffers, repairs on Thickety bridge.....	15 00
	175...	F. H. Counts, express on school commissioner's seal.....	45
	176...	J. G. Long, dieting prisoners.....	105 10
	177...	J. G. Long, office.....	311 00
	178...	Peter Farr, whitewashing jail.....	3 00
	179...	Foster & Wilkins, store (county supplies).....	112 38
	180...	Wm. H. S. Harris, salary.....	6 25
	181...	A. E. Fant, supplying pauper.....	6 00
	182...	Jacob Rice, lumber for poor house well.....	2 90
	183...	M. A. Moore, office for school commissioner.....	35 00
	184...	Ben Gist, removing raft.....	5 00
	185...	Rice & McClure, jail supplies.....	20 25
	186...	T. J. H. Smith, board of Susie Keenan.....	50 00
	187...	C. L. Allen, coroner's inquest.....	12 00
	188...	E. C. Vinson, coroner's constable.....	2 25
	189...	P. J. Davis, burying pauper.....	9 00
	190...	James Munro, clerk court.....	101 40
	191...	Jeff Gregory, trial justice constable.....	22 90
	192...	R. Macbeth, sheriff office fees.....	14 51
	193...	Wm. Smith, repairing bridge.....	5 00
Nov 10	194...	E. P. Macomson, salary trial justice.....	18 75
	195...	H. S. Beatty, post mortem examination.....	10 00
	196...	Henry M. Gault, work on Poor House well.....	3 86
	197...	D. H. Miller, building bridge (Fair Forest).....	20 00
	198...	C. B. Bobo, trial justice salary (annual).....	25 00
	199...	P. C. Whisenant, trial justice constable.....	4 20
	200...	J. F. McCluney, post mortem examination.....	5 00
	201...	J. H. Fowler, trial justice constable.....	26 45
	202...	Thos. J. Orr, trial justice salary and holding inquest.....	33 50
	203...	D. Johnson, Sr., trial justice salary, twelve months.....	100 00
	204...	R. M. Stokes, for county printing.....	54 00
	205...	James Grant, work on public buildings.....	9 00
	206...	John D. Jefferies, supplies for county pauper.....	20 50
	208...	N. Smith, trial justice constable.....	65 65
	209...	Murphy & Smith, poor house physicians.....	83 00
	210...	James H. Rodger, cash box for treasurer.....	9 00
	211...	J. C. P. Jeter, trial justice salary, twelve months.....	25 00
	212...	James T. Douglas drawing jury.....	20 00
	213...	O. A. Kendrick, (10 mo's) salary as trial justice.....	20 80
	214...	James H. Sims, trial justice's salary.....	11 45
	215...	James H. Sims, trial justice holding inquest.....	8 50
	216...	Daniel Black, lime for jail.....	1 50
	217...	Jack McKiesick, coffin and burial of pauper.....	5 60
	218...	J. G. Rice & Co., supplies for beneficiaries.....	81 23
	219...	J. T. H. Smith, balance board for beneficiaries.....	6 85
	220...	George Douglass, medicine and attention beneficiaries.....	18 25
	221...	W. M. Foster, stationery for school commissioner.....	2 70
	222...	R. T. Bailey bridge repairs.....	4 50
	223...	James H. Rodger, cooking stove for poor house.....	31 75
Jan. 7	224...	John R. Minter, supplies for pauper, C. C. Young.....	56 00
	225...	Jos. F. Gist, supplies for treasury office.....	20 00
	226...	James T. Douglass, cash advanced bridge repairs.....	19 00
	227...	N. B. Morgan, drawing jury.....	14 60
	228...	W. S. Gregory, supplies for pauper.....	13 33
	229...	Spears & Howell, supplies for pauper.....	36 00
	230...	Silas Robinson, removing raft.....	1 75
	231...	C. Gage, annual salary as trial justice.....	100 00
		C. Gage, annual salary as clerk board.....	200 00
	232...	Geo. C. May, superintendent of poor house and supplying paupers.....	843 83
		Amount of cash supplies to beneficiaries by the board, not reported above in this report, outside of poor house.....	150 33
	Total.....		\$7,059 02

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES T. DOUGLASS,
Clerk B. C. C. U. C.
C. Gage, Clerk.

The Denominational Colleges vs the South Carolina College.

To the Editor of the Register:—The questions involved in this case are still under discussion, and the controversy waxing warmer. As a patriot and a friend, if not only higher, but of the highest education, we regard with solicitude the agitation of the subject. It is just one of those questions of State policy on which it is so easy a matter to array the prejudices of the ignorant against the cause of truth and justice, that the temptation to do so is exceedingly strong. Even the most enlightened, patriotic and pious, who are directly interested in promoting the special interests of the various denominational institutions, are in great danger of allowing themselves to be carried away into selfish and narrow-minded views of what pertains to the best interest of the whole commonwealth. And, on the other hand, it is quite probable that some who are most zealous in their advocacy of the State institutions, are at heart enemies to all religious training, and therefore disparage and flout the sectarian colleges from a feeling they would shrink from avowing.

We hold that religious training of the young is indispensable to sound progress and high civilization, and the denominational colleges constitute, in our opinion, the engineer corps of the militant Christian Church. We would, therefore, rejoice in seeing them all more heartily cherished and more liberally sustained.

So far, the discussion of the question before us seems to have been conducted by special partisans of the respective institutions. But there is a third party deeply concerned in the issue, and our object in writing this article is to indicate that fact, and to express succinctly our individual views—for what little they may be worth—in regard to the momentous subject. For though we are *ex cathedra*, 'In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.'

We are, though, an humble yet a sincere friend of both the South Carolina College and of the denominational colleges. And we are so because we are a true and zealous friend to popular education. We most ardently wish to see the whole mass of our people morally and intellectually enlightened and refined, and we know that this can never be accomplished by any mere common school system, however well devised and lavishly prosecuted. There must be higher institutions of learning in the land to illustrate the great advantages and exalted power of education, and to inspire the minds and hearts of our people with a due appreciation of intellectual culture, and with the disposition to make all necessary sacrifices to educate their children. To this end there cannot be too many colleges among us. Each acts as a lighthouse beacon, radiating beams of attractive and benignant splendor over its own vicinage, dispelling the gloom of ignorance and guiding aspiring youth into the sure ways of honorable effort and eminent usefulness. Common schools, of themselves, can never bestow a desire for knowledge that rises above petty purposes and immediate pecuniary results. The desire—the burning desire—for glorious achievements of scholarship. A little learning is not only a 'dangerous' but a positively evil thing, unless those who are but little learned are saved from arrogance and presumption by the near view of a greater degree of education that keeps them aware of their own ignorance. Nor will men generally and voluntarily avail themselves of such advantages as the common schools offer, unless they have beforehand been duly impressed with a lofty desire for scholastic knowledge by some institution far above the common school in the character of its work. The success of any system of common schools most certainly depends on the maintenance of a college somewhere in point-blank view. Men are moved to action much more by their sentiments than by their opportunities, and mental education is essentially a matter of voluntary exertion. It cannot be forced on any one. Therefore common schools are the progeny, not the parents, of colleges.

But why is it that the special friends of the denominational colleges object to free tuition in the South Carolina College? Do they suppose that their pets could compete successfully with the State institution if it charged for tuition, as they are obliged to do? It would seem that such is their view of the case; but surely that is a mistaken notion. No part of a thing can be equal to the whole. And no more does the most numerous and wealthy and religious denomination of the State possess power and wealth equal to that of the whole State. How, then, can any sectarian college entertain the idea of competing successfully, under any circumstances, with the State College? And since there is obviously no chance of successful competition, even if

the State College were to charge tuition, why make such a pother about it? The pretext is transparent. It is, at the same time, both shallow and short-sighted. We verily believe that in proportion as the State College elevates the standard of education, and diffuses by its superior influence a desire for higher education throughout the whole State and in the regions beyond, the denominational colleges will be benefited and their numbers largely increased. Has any denominational college in the State a smaller number of students at present than it had while the State College was suspended? We are much mistaken if every one of them does not now boast a larger patronage than before. This result is but natural. Monopoly in the business of education would, if successful, most effectually defeat its own end. Competition is no less the life of learning than it is of trade.

The South Carolina College, as a State institution, is maintained by the money of the whole people; justice, therefore, requires that her doors shall be thrown as wide open as possible to all of her class, the poor as well as the rich. That is obviously a most paradoxical, if not a most absurd position taken by the opponents of the State College, who in one breath denounce it as a rich man's College, and in the next clamor against its free tuition. Free tuition is clearly a greater boon to the poor than to the rich. It would really seem to be but an unworthy stratagem on the part of such persons to make the College the odious thing they have unjustly stigmatized it. Yet some who hold this self-contradictory position towards the College claim to be its friends. May kind Providence ever deliver South Carolina's grand old College from the mischievous fingering of such friends! Kites are unsafe keepers of dovescoats, and the advice of a mortal enemy is to be distrusted. The State authorities should be allowed to manage the State College as they, in their wisdom, may deem best for its prosperity and usefulness.

It is devoutly to be hoped that all professors of our sacred religion who may debate this subject in the interests of their special institutions, will be careful to do so in a spirit of candor and fairness that will save from reproach that cause which should be respected and cherished above all secular interests. Let Christians of all denominations sedulously eschew the Jesuitism that would use evil means for the attainment of even laudable ends. Truth and right are things of common interest. It requires a constellation of colleges to produce a galaxy of intellectual light. Each shines the brighter by the mutual conjunction and reflection of their luminous rays.

SKILLFUL CULTIVATION.—Skillful cultivation should be the aim of every one who raises plants and crops. To make gardening and farming profitable, it is necessary to have something in return for every dollar invested. Even when only a few house plants are cared for, we expect to see growth and bloom in repay for our care; if not, our interest in them would soon be lost. We devote an acre of land to a certain crop; it costs for the season the interest for a year on the investment made for it, besides the expense of preparation, manuring, cultivating, harvest, marketing, &c. Our crop is but half what it might be, or what good cultivation has proved might be obtained. The time and expense of preparation, of sowing, and of cultivation, have been as much as for a full crop, and the cost of harvesting and other expenses but little less, but a part of the land was too wet, and the planting could not be done early, as it should have been, and on the same account the manure that was applied, though there was not half enough of that, could only produce partial effects and so, from these combined causes we get back for our season's work, perhaps, the expense and a little more. The interest and expenses were fifty dollars on the acre, and our returns, all told, amounted to sixty dollars, giving a profit of ten dollars. At this rate per acre on the whole place, with what it provides for the table beside, with great economy, one may, perhaps, live along for a while, and the land is growing poorer, and the value of the first investment is lowered—the place is running down. But at a little more expense in preparation, perhaps ten dollars on the acre, enough to ensure the best result, making the whole sixty, instead of fifty dollars, as before, and the crop is twice as great, and perhaps farther enhanced in value by its superior quality. All of this success, then, is profit—sixty dollars or more, instead of ten—an amount that makes prosperity and success, instead of failure.—*York's Magazine.*

This has been the hardest winter Scotland has experienced in twenty years.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.—New York, February 10.—Mrs. Kate Parker, aged forty-two years, of No. 401 St. Mark's place, entered Captain McCullagh's station-house, at Fifth street and First avenue, shortly before midnight Monday night and stood for some moments before the desk panting for breath. Then she began to weep piteously and informed the sergeant that her son Paul, sixteen years old, was very wicked. She said that he did not work, but associated with corner ruffians and went home drunk every night. 'I would rather be dead,' said she, 'than endure again what I have passed through these last six months. My heart is nearly broken. I have done everything for that boy. I've been a good mother, and this is my pay.' 'You spared the rod and spoiled the child,' said Detective Bissert. 'That's my case exactly,' replied the woman, wringing her hands. 'I never lifted finger to him. I always allowed him to have his way. Now he doesn't mind me, and when I tell him not to associate with evil companions he turns on me like a savage. He thinks I am his enemy, and his evil associates he believes are his firm friends. I'm afraid to sleep with him in the house. Please let a policeman come with me to arrest him,' she concluded. The feelings of Detective Bissert, who has a family of boys, were touched, and he volunteered to accompany her home. The broken-hearted mother thanked him and followed Bissert out of the station-house. She couldn't walk very fast, as she had worked all day. When she was about to go to sleep, she said, her drunken son entered the house and disturbed her. She told the detective as they walked along that with a view to his reformation she had sent him West, and made an effort to get him good positions, but he returned to the city and led a dissipated life. When the woman and the detective had reached Seventh street, two blocks from the station-house, Mrs. Parker stopped, placed her hand on her heart and crying, 'My God, my heart is broken,' fell, and when Detective Bissert stooped to raise her, he found she was dead. He summoned assistance and the body was placed on a stretcher and was taken back to the station-house, where the police surgeon pronounced her dead. Some one suggested to the detective that it would be of no use to arrest the disobedient son, in view of the circumstances, but the detective thought otherwise and went to the house in St. Mark's place, where he arrested Paul, who was asleep. When Bissert informed the two other sons and two daughters of their mother's death there was a heartrending scene. The daughters were almost frantic in their grief and Paul was bitterly reproached. There was no need of that, however, for he now realized that his conduct had been the cause of his mother's death. The stout detective had to run to keep up with Paul on the way to the station-house. The sons and daughters were following them. In the station-house Paul threw himself across his mother's body and piteously pleaded for forgiveness. 'Mother, wake up and speak to me!' he moaned. 'I want to confess how wicked I've been and what a good boy I'll be hereafter. I will never cause you any pain again. You won't have to cry and sit up nights for me any more. Oh, mother, look up and speak!' Then the other sons and daughters entered and there was another affecting scene. Paul wasn't looked up, as it was thought he had been punished enough. Paul was taken before Justice Duffy, at Essex Market, yesterday, where his conduct was severely denounced by the magistrate. An elder brother interceded for him, and Justice Duffy allowed him to go on his recognizance until after the funeral. CEMENT FOR CAST IRON.—A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* says that he used the following recipe with the greatest success for the cementing of iron railing tops, iron gratings to stoves, etc., and with such effect as to resist the blows of a sledge hammer: Take equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about a sixth of borax; incorporate the three so as to form one homogeneous mass. When going to apply it, wet it with strong sulphuric acid and place a thin layer of it between the two pieces of iron, which should then be pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the iron will have the appearance of having been welded together. The weather has been so severe in Pickens that trees were split and opossums frozen. Be sure and make your returns before the 20th of the present month. After that time the 20 per cent penalty will attach.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

A PLATE OF CAKE.

The following receipts are sure to be good. Begin a scrap book at once for the rules which will be found in this column, contributed by an experienced cook. All housekeepers are invited to send tested receipts, especially those for various kinds of bread, rolls, muffins, etc., also short rules for cooking meat and fish which will help others to make something healthful and appetizing, for the inevitable three meals.

SPONGE CAKE.

Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one dessertspoonful of vinegar.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.

Beat two eggs in a cup, and fill up the cup with sweet cream, one cup of white sugar one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cream-tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda, and flavor with lemon.

RIBBON CAKE.

Two and one half cups of sugar, one small cup of butter, four eggs, one cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar, and one teaspoonful of soda, sifted in two and one-half cups of flour, or three scant cups.

Divide the mixture into three parts; to one part add one cup of raisins, and one-half cup of citron, cut fine; spice as you like. Bake in a shallow tin. Flavor the other two parts, one with vanilla, the other with lemon.

When baked, place the one with fruit between the other two, spreading a thin layer of jelly between them. Frost the whole, when cool.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

One cup of white sugar, two cups of flour, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, three yolks and one white of an egg, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one half teaspoonful of soda. Bake in three tins.

Filling for the same: Beat together one cup of sugar, the whites of two eggs, and three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Flavor with vanilla, and spread between the cakes while they are slightly warm.

MINUTE LOAF CAKE.

Three cups of flour, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, one cup of raisins, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of soda.

SNOW-DRIFF CAKE.

The whites of five eggs, two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, with one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, three cups of flour with one teaspoonful of cream-tartar sifted in it. Add citron if liked. This makes two loaves.

THE PRIORITY OF LIEN.—A BIG SCARE-CROW.

The Lien Law agitation in this State since its adoption in 1886 has had an annual paroxysm. The subject of its repeal has excited statesmen in the General Assembly at each annual session since the date named. 'What will we do with it?' was silenced at the recent session by what is called the 'priority law.'

We propose to show briefly that there need be no lugubriousness on the part of anybody by reason of the recent enactment. The original Act, 1866, Section 2,327, General Statutes, gave a lien on all crops to secure advances for agricultural purposes: Acts of 1878 '80, General Statutes, gave to the landlord a 'prior and preferred lien' for rent and advances: Act of 1869, Section 2,083, General Statutes, gave the laborer a 'prior' lien on all crops raised upon shares or other valuable consideration. Thus stood the Statutes until the legislation of the General Assembly of 1885.

The law has been construed uniformly so as to give the landlord his rent and payment for supplies in preference to all other claims on the crops raised on leased lands. The laborer, wherever he has sought a remedy, has had his lien next enforced up the crops, as against any party making advances. In one case at least this construction has been put upon the Statutes, and the decree by one of our ablest Circuit Judges, enforced without appeal.

Now, if we are right in our view of the law as it stood when the Legislature recently convened, there has been no 'new departure,' no scintilla of change, and the contentions of certain of the Representatives, who cry out that our agricultural system is to be revolutionized, is unwarranted. The recent Act can only be construed as declaratory of the law as it stood, or its introduction, discussion and passage was intended by its supporters as a decoy to those who appeared 'fatally bent' on repealing the whole business. The party making advances has the same rights and remedies as hitherto afforded. Besides, if the Lien Law is to stand on the Statute Books, it is as it should be.—The landlord ought to be secured his rent unless it be resolved that none shall own agricultural land except to the extent he can cultivate with his own hands. The laborer should be secured, unless it is determined that he should be driven from the country. In cases where the landlord is a farmer, which implies that he and family perform the farm labor, the risk of making advances is not great. Where advances are made to a tenant, as in the case of a non-occupant landlord, the advancing party should look well to the amount of rent claimed.

We only proposed the task of showing that there has been no change in the Lien Law, with the hope of silencing the cry of 'wolf' that may do harm to the landlord, tenant and laborer.—*Laurensville Herald.*